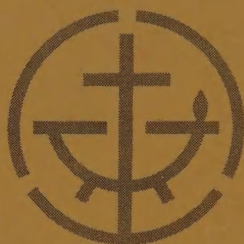


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THE HEBREW VERB;

A Series of Tabular Studies,

By

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TO MY FATHER.
WHO WAS MY FIRST HEBREW TEACHER,
AND TO MY MOTHER
THESE PAGES ARE AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

This work has grown up as the result of class-room instruction ; it is hoped, therefore, that it will prove to be a practical introduction to the Hebrew Verb.

In its scope it does not assume to take the place of any larger grammatical treatment of the subject ; it is, rather, supplemental to the standard grammars. The aim has been to simplify the weak verb, by referring continually to the type of the strong verb, for if students can see for themselves that the same structure underlies all verbal forms, the various classes of weak verbs will lose three-fourths of their difficulties. On this account the analysis of the strong verb has been made as complete as possible, emphasis being laid on the elements common to all the stems.

While there is a continual reference back to original forms, these are generally to be understood in a practical, rather than in a rigid and scientifically accurate philological sense. It is not intended to present a table of *Ur-Semitic* verb inflection, and yet the forms are traced back far enough to show clearly the vowel changes that have taken place in the different classes.

Whatever originality this work may possess will lie chiefly in the arrangement of the material, and in the manner of exhibiting the treatment of the root and stem forms before inflectional endings.

I wish to record here my very great indebtedness to Dr. Skinner, who, beside many former kindnesses, has added this, the last and not the least, in giving me his aid and encouragement to print these pages.

With no further introduction, this little book is sent out with the sincere wish that it may shed some light on the dark places of Hebrew Grammar.

AUGUSTUS S. CARRIER.

THE HEBREW VERB.

DEFINITIONS.

1. The root of a verb consists of the consonants usually found in the perfect 3d m. sg.

But note an exception in ^וע verbs.

2. The verb stems are the various modifications of the root to indicate intensive and other ideas.

They are: P'ēl, Pū'āl, Hithpā'ēl, Nīph'āl, Hīph'īl, Hōph'āl. These names are the perfects 3d m. sg. of the corresponding stems of the verb פִּעַל, which was formerly used to exhibit verbal inflection.

The simple stem, however, is termed Qāl, i. e. "light," or "least modified."

3. Verbs are classed as strong or weak, according to the character of their radicals.

The letters of פִּעַל are used here to designate the particular radical affected in weak verbs—פ meaning first radical, ע second, ל third.

4. The stem vowel is that between the second and third radicals.

5. The consonantal endings—fragments of the personal pronouns—are: הַ, תַּ, יַ, תִּ, תֵּ, תִּם, תֵּן, נוּ for the perfect, and הָ, תָּ, יָ, תָּ, תֵּ, תִּם, תֵּן, נוּ for the imperfect and imperative.

6. The vowel endings are: הָ, יָ for the perfect, and 'ָ, יָ for the imperfect and imperative.

7. The prefixed syllables in the imperfect, i. e. preformatives, are derived from the personal pronouns.

THE STRONG VERB.

I. THE QĀL PERFECT.

1. Classified Treatment of the Inflection.

a) Form without ending.

Person.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
3d m. sing.	קָטַל	קָטַל	Pretonic vowel heightened.

b) Unaccented consonantal endings.

Person.	Endings.	Root.	Notes
2d m.	תָּ	קָטַל	Before these endings the root suffers no change.
2d f.	תִּ		
1st c. sing.	תִּי		
1st c. pl.	נוּ		

c) Accented consonantal endings.

Person.	Endings.	Root.	Notes.
2d m. pl.	תֶּם	קָטַל	volatilized on account of removal of tone to ending.
2d f. pl.	תֶּן		

d) Vowel endings.

Person.	Endings.	Root.	Notes.
3d f.	הָ	קָטַל	St. v. volat. before vowel endings ; note <i>methegh</i> .
3d c.	י		

2. Connected View of the Inflection.

a) Transitives.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
קָטַל	קָטַל	Heightening.
קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	ת of the orig. ending lost, and the <u> </u> heightened.
קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	Heightening.
קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	"
קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	"
קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	St. v. volatilized .
קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	Pretonic v. volatilized.
קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	" "
קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּן	Heightening.

b) *Intransitives.*

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
קָטַל	קָטַל	44 verbs, mostly intransitive, have the st. v. — (heightened to --). This vowel appears in 3d m. sg. and some pausal forms. Elsewhere the st. v. is the same as in the transitive verb.
קָטַל	קָטַל	9 verbs have the st. v. -- (heightened to --).
קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	St. v. volatilized.
קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	St. v. heightened and accented.
קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	Pretonic v. volatilized. St. v. shortened to δ in closed unaccented syllables.

II. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE INFLECTION OF ALL PERFECTS.

I. The 3d m. Singular.

Original form.		Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Q. קָטַל			קָטַל	Pretonic vowel heightened.
Pi. קָטַל		קָטַל	קָטַל	Both vowels attenuated . St. v. heightened .
Pu. קָטַל			קָטַל	The doubled radical characteristic of intensive stems.
Hith. הִתְקַטַּל		הִתְקַטַּל	הִתְקַטַּל	St. v. attenuated and heightened.
Ni. נִקְטַל			נִקְטַל	Pref. v. attenuated.
				Prefixed הִת and נִ give a reflexive force.
Hi. הִקְטַל		הִקְטַל	הִקְטַל	Both vowels attenuated. St. v. anomalously lengthened .
Ho. הִקְטַל			הִקְטַל	Pref. v. deflected.
				Prefixed הִ the causative sign.

2. Inflected Forms.

a) Consonantal endings.

Endings.	Ql.	Pl.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִלַּת								Forms above the line exhibit the original vowels.
טִלַּת								St. v. before consonantal endings always ä.
טִלַּתִּי	ק	קט	קט	הִתְקַט	נִק	הִק	הִק	Note that the pretonic <u>י</u> in <i>Qal</i> is volat. before תִּם, תִּי.
טִלַּתֶּם	ק	קט	קט	הִתְקַט	נִק	הִק	הִק	
טִלַּתוּ								
טִלַּנּוּ								

b) Vowel endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Pl.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִלָּה	{ ק	קט	קט	הִתְקַט	נִק	....	הִק	St. v. volat. before vowel endings,
טִלּוּ								
טִילָה	{	....	....	....	....	הִק		except in Hiph'il, where it is retained and accented .
טִילוּ								

III. THE QĀL IMPERFECT.

1. Classified Treatment of Inflection.

a) Forms without inflectional endings.

	Root.	Preform.	Notes.
3d m.	....	י [י]	[Bracketed forms present original vowel.]
3d f.	....	ת [ת]	
2d m.	[קטל]	ת [ת]	Original preform. vowel attenuated .
1st c. sg.	קטל	א [א]	Original st. v. heightened .
1st c. pl.	....	נ [נ]	

b) Forms with inflectional ending

Conson. ending.	Root.	Preform.	Notes.
2d & 3d pl. נה	קטל	ת	St. v. accented.
Vowel endings.	Root.	Preform.	Notes.
2d f. י	{ קטל	ת	St. v. volatilized before vowel endings.
3d m. pl. ו		י	
2d m. pl. ו		ת	

2. Connected View of the Inflection.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	Pref. vowel attenuated. St. v. heightened.
תִּקְטֹל	תִּקְטֹל	
תִּקְטֹלֶיךָ	תִּקְטֹלֶיךָ	St. v. volatilized.
אִקְטֹל	אִקְטֹל	Pref. v. attenuated and then deflected under influence of א.
יִקְטֹלוּ	יִקְטֹלוּ	The original final ך is still found in so-called archaic forms.
תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	St. v. accented.
תִּקְטֹלוּ	תִּקְטֹלוּ	
תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	
נִקְטֹל	נִקְטֹל	

IV. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE INFLECTION OF ALL IMPERFECTS.

1. Forms without Inflectional Endings.

a) Exhibiting derivation of vowels.

Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Q. יִקְטֹל		יִקְטֹל	Attenuation; st. v. heightened.
Pi. יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	ā unheight. is the st. v. in many verbs.
Pu. יִקְטֹל		יִקְטֹל	Volat.; atten.; st. v. height.
Hith. יִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יִתְקַטֵּל	Volat. — in Pi and Pu 1st c. sg.
Ni. יִהְיֶה נִקְטֹל	יִנְקֹטֵל	יִקְטֹל	Elision of ה; atten.; st. v. heightened.
Hi. יִהְיֶה נִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	Elision of ה; assimilation ; attenuation; heightening.
Ho. יִהְיֶה נִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	Ni. preform. syllable is הִנּוּ (הִנּוּ), except in perf. and partic.
			Elision of ה; atten.; anomalous lengthening of st. v.
			Elision ; deflection .

b) *Classification with reference to stem syllable.*

Stem ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hi.	Ho.	Ni.	Hith.	Notes.
טל	יָקַ							
טל		יָקַטְ				יָקַ	יָתַקַטְ	
טל			יָקַטְ		יָקַ			ă is a common st. v., even in the strong verb, for all stems but Hiph.
טיל				יָקַ				

2. **Forms with Inflectional Endings.**a) *Consonantal endings.*

Endings	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טלָנָה	תָּקַ							
טלָנָה		תָּקַטְ		תָּתַקַטְ	תָּקַ	תָּקַ		ă is often found in all forms except Hi.
טלָנָה			תָּקַטְ				תָּקַ	

b) *Vowel endings.*

Endings	Qal	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טלי	תָּ { יָ קַ	תָּ { יָ קַטְ	תָּ { יָ קַטְ	תָּ { יָ תַקַטְ	תָּ { יָ קַ		תָּ { יָ קַ	St. v. volatil. before vowel ending,
טלו								
טילי							תָּ { יָ קַ	except in Hiph'il.
טילו								

V. RELATION OF THE IMPERFECT, IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE CONSTRUCT.

1. **Inflection of Qal Imperative.**

Imperfect.	Imperative.	Notes.
2d m. תִּקְטַל	קְטַל	The Imperative is formed from the Imperfect by dropping the preformative.
2d f. תִּקְטְלִי	קְטְלִי	
2d m. תִּקְטְלוּ	קְטְלוּ	
2d f. תִּקְטְלֶנָּה	קְטְלֶנָּה	

2. Comparative View of the Three Forms.

	Imperfect.	Imperative.	Infinitive construct.	Notes.
Q.	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל	קְטֹל	Transitive verbs have the st. v. <i>ō</i> , from <i>û</i> , in these three Qāl forms.
Pi.	תִּקְטְלִי	קְטְלִי	קְטְלִי	
Hith.	תִּתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	In forming Imv. from Impf., notice that the ה of the stem re-appears , when the ת of the Impf. is dropped. The same is true of the Infinitive construct.
Ni.	תִּקְטֹל	הִקְטֹל	הִקְטֹל	
Hi.	תִּקְטִיל		הִקְטִיל	The Imv. st. v. is here identical with that of the jussive Impf.
	תִּקְטֹל	הִקְטֹל		

3. Inflection Before Endings.

Ending.	Qal.	Pi.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Notes.
טְלִי	ק	קְט	הִתְקַט	הִקְ		S ^w â before vowel endings, except
טְלוּ						
טִילִי					הִקְ	in Hi., where the st. v. is always accented ' — before vowel endings.
טִילוּ						
טֻלָּה	ק	קְט	הִתְקַט	הִקְ	הִקְ	St. v. retained and accented.
טֻלָּה						
טֻלָּה						

VI. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE INFINITIVE ABSOLUTE.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טֹל	ק	קְט	קְט	הִתְקַט	הִקְ			St. v. <i>ō</i> obscured from <i>â</i> , but
					[נִקְ]			
טֹל						הִקְ	הִקְ	in Hi. and Ho. st. v. is <i>ē</i> . Pi. and Hith often take st. v. <i>ē</i> in Inf. abs.

VII. THE PARTICIPLE.

1. Exhibiting Relationship with Other Parts of the Verb.

	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Participle.
Q. act.			קוֹטֵל
Q. pass.			קָטוּל
Pi.		יִקְטֹל	מְקַטֵּל
Pu.		יִקְטַל	מְקַטֵּל
Hith.		יִתְקַטֵּל	מִתְקַטֵּל
Ni.	נִקְטַל		נִקְטֵל
Hi.		יִקְטִיל	מְקַטִּיל
Ho.		יִקְטַל	מְקַטֵּל

2. Classification by Endings.

	Qal	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טֵל	קוֹ	מְקַטֵּ		מִתְקַטֵּ				The st. v. of the Ptcp. is always long.
טָל			מְקַטֵּ		נִקְ		מְקַ	
טוּל	קַ							
טִיל						מְקַ		

VIII. SYNOPSES OF DIFFERENT STEMS.

1. Qal.

	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Pf.	קָטַל	קָטַל	Heightening; meaning, <i>he killed</i> .
Impf.	יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	Attenuation; heightening.
Imv.	קָטַל	קָטַל	Heightening.
Inf. abs.	קָטַל	קָטוּל	Obscuration of â; heightening.
Inf. cst.	קָטַל	קָטַל	Heightening.
Act. ptep.	קָטַל	קוֹטֵל	Obscuration; heightening.
Pass. ptep.	קָטוּל	קָטוּל	Heightening.

2. Pi'el.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Perf. קָטַל	קָטַל	Attenuation; st. v. heightened; meaning, <i>he massacred</i> . Pu., <i>he was massacred</i> ; Hith., <i>he killed himself</i> .
Impf. יִקְטֹל	יִקְטֹל	Attenuation; heightening.
Imv. קָטַל	קָטַל	" "
Inf. abs. קָטַל	קָטוֹל	Obscuration of â.
Inf. cst. קָטַל	קָטַל	Attenuation; heightening.
Ptcp. מִקְטָל	מִקְטָל	" "
		Observe that the vowel of the first rad. is unchanged except in perfect.

3. Niph'al.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Perf. נִקְטַל	נִקְטַל	Attenuation; meaning, <i>he was killed</i> , <i>he killed himself</i> .
Impf. יִהְנָקֵט	יִקְטֹל	Elision; assimilation; heightening.
Imv. הִנְקֵט	הִקְטֹל	
Inf. abs. { הִנְקֵט	הִקְטוֹל	Obscuration.
abs. { נִקְטַל	נִקְטוֹל	Form with ך rare.
Inf. cst. הִנְקֵט	הִקְטֹל	
Ptcp. נִקְטָל	נִקְטָל	

4. Hiph'il.

Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Perf. הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל	Attenuation; anomalous lengthening; meaning, <i>he caused to kill</i> ; meaning of Hoph., <i>he was caused to kill</i> .
Impf. יִהְקִטֵּל	יִקְטִיל	Elision.
Imv. הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל	Attenuation; heightening.
Inf. abs. הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל	" "
Inf. cst. הִקְטִיל	הִקְטִיל	
Ptcp. מִהִקְטִיל	מִקְטִיל	Elision.

IX. GENERAL STATEMENTS REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF THE VOWELS.

1. The orig. vowels of the strong verb are:
 - { ă-ă in all active Perfects.
 - { ă-ü in most Qal Imperfects.
 - { ă-ă in other active Imperfects.
 - { ü-ă in the two passive stems.

2. The vowel of the first. radical is:
 - { ā, height. in Q. Pf., Inf. abs., pass. Ptcp. and Ni. Ipf., Imv. and Inf.
 - { ̄ in Q. Imv. and Inf. est., also before הָם, הֵן in Q. Perfect.
 - { ô obscured from â in Qal active Participle.
 - { ȳ attenuated in Pi. Perfect.
 - { ă unchanged in other Pi. forms, and throughout Hith.
 - { ü throughout Pu.

3. The vowel of the preformative is:
 - { ȳ atten. in Q. Ipf., throughout Ni., Hith., and in Hi. Pf.
 - { ̄ in Pi. and Pu. Imperfects and Participles.
 - { ă unchanged throughout Hi. (except the Perfect).
 - { ô deflected from ü throughout Ho.

4. The original st. v. of Perfects and Impfs. is:
 - { ă in transitive Perfects.
 - { ü in Qal Imperfect, transitive.
 - { ă in other Imperfects.
 - { heightened to ō in Qal Imperfect.
 - { atten. and height. to ē in Ni. Impf., Pi. and Hith. Pf. and Impf.
 - { attenuated and anomalously lengthened to î in Hi.
 - { ă unchanged elsewhere.

5. Before consonantal endings the st. v. is:
 - { ă in all Perfects.
 - { ă in most Imperfects and Imperatives.
 - { ō in many Qal Imperfects and Imperatives.
 - { ē in all Hi. Imperfects and Imperatives.
 - { always retained,
 - { always accented, except before הָם, הֵן.

6. Before vowel endings the st. v. is:
 - { volatilized,
 - { but
 - { retained in Hyph'il.

THE WEAK VERB.

I. GENERAL VIEW OF THE QĀL PERFECT.

I. The Third Masculine Singular.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong	קַטַּל	קָטַל	Heightening.
פ' gutt.	עַטַּל	עָטַל	Compound S'wâ in 2d m. and f. plural.
ע' gutt.	קֶאֱל	קָאֱל	
ל' gutt.	קֶחַח	קָחַח	Compound S'wâ in 3d f. sing. and 3d c. plural.
פ"א	אֶטַל	אָטַל	This class is identical with the פ' gutt. in the Perf.
פ"ו	וַטַּל	וָטַל	Initial ׀ in Hebrew becomes ך'.
פ"י	יַטַּל	יָטַל	
פ"ץ	צַטַּל	צָטַל	

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע"ע	קַטַּט		קָטַט	1. The 2d and 3d radicals contract ; 2. the st. v. is drawn back to the 1st radical.
ע"ו	קַוַּל	קַל	קָל	1. ׀ rejected ; 2. the two ä's contract to â (?).
ע"י	קַיַּל		קָיַל	1. ך' rejected ; 2. â as above.
ל"א	קַאֲטַא		קָאֲטַא	1. Final א always silent; 2. st. v. heightened in open syllable.
ל"ה	קַטִּי	קַט	קָטַה	1. Final ך' dropped ; 2. ä heightened in open syllable; 3. ה is simply a vowel (letter); 4. Perfects of all ל"ה stems end in הַ in 3d m. singular; 5. these verbs are really ל"י or ל"ו.

2. Inflection of Forms Which Deviate from the Strong Verb.

a) ע"י and י"ע.

Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
[3d f. קָטַלְתְּ]		[קָטַלְתְּ]	
3d f. קוּלַּתְּ	קָלַתְּ	קָלָהְ	1. Mid. rad. rejected with a - vowels ; 2. st. v. naturally long (?) before all vowel endings.
[2d m. קָטַלְתָּ]		[קָטַלְתָּ]	
2d m. קוּלַּתָּ	קָלַתָּ	קָלָהְ	3. א before all consonantal endings of Qal perfect.

b) ע"ע.

3d f. קָטַטְתְּ	קָטָטְהָ	קָטָהְ	1. 2d and 3d radic. contract (see D. f.).
2d m. קָטַטְתָּ	קָטָטְתָּ	קָטוּתְ	2. An accented ô inserted before consonantal endings, to exhibit the doubling of the 2d radical.

c) ל"א.

3d f. קָטַאְתְּ	קָטָאְהָ	קָטָאְהָ	1. א is treated as a consonant before all vowel endings.
2d m. קָטַאְתָּ		קָטָאְתָּ	2. א silent before all consonantal endings ; 3. st. v. heightened to ā in Q. pf. ; 4. notice absence of D. l. in קָ.

d) ל"ה.

3d f. קָטַיְתְּ	קָטַיְתְּ קָטָהְ	קָטָהְ	1. 3d radical and st. v. lost before all vowel endings. 2. The 3d f. sg. of all Pfs. assumes a second fem. ending , הָ, and the preceding vowel is volat. as in the strong verb.
3d pl. קָטַיּוּ		קָטוּ	3. See 1 above.
2d m. קָטַיְתָּ	קָטַיְתָּ	קָטַיְתָּ	4. Before conson. endings the st. v. and 3d rad. contract , giving יָ, which is thinned to יָ in Qal.
			5. D. l. disappears from ת as in ל"ה.

II. GENERAL VIEW OF THE QĀL IMPERFECT.

I. Uninflected Form.

a) Stem vowel ŭ.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong	יִקְטֹל		יִקְטֹל	1. Attenuation ; 2. heightening.
פ' gutt.	יַעֲטֹל		יַעֲטֹל	1. <i>Before</i> the gutt. the original vowel is retained ; 2. <i>under</i> it the simple (silent) S'wâ becomes compound.
פִּן	יִנְטֹל	יִטֹּל	יִטֹּל	נ always assimilated in Qal Imperfect of this class.
ע"ו	יִקְוֹל	יִקוֹל	יִקוֹל	1. The middle rad. never appears as a consonant (see Pf.) ; 2. w + u always contract to û ; 3. original Pref. v. heightened in open syllable.
ע"ע	יִקְטֹט	יִקֹּט	יִקֹּט	1. 2d and 3d radicals contract ; 2. st. v. drawn back and heightened ; 3. Pref. v. heightened in open syllable.

b) Stem vowel ä.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong	יִקְטֹל		יִקְטֹל	
פ' gutt.	יַעֲטֹל	יַעֲטֹל	יַעֲטֹל	Pref. v. atten. and then deflected to ä. Perhaps ֵ instead of ä, to avoid too many a-vowels.
ע' gutt.	יִקְאֹל		יִקְאֹל	A few doubly weak verbs have st. v. ŭ.
ל' gutt.	יִקְטֹחַ		יִקְטֹחַ	In this and the preceding class the gutt. determines the st. v.
פ"א	יִאֲמֹר	יִאֲמֹר יִאֲמֹר	יִאֲמֹר	1. א primarily a gutt., hence would take a compound S'wâ ; 2. א silent (quiesces), hence a + a = â , 3. â obscured to ô.
פ"ו	יִוְטֹל	יִוְטֹל יִיטֹל	יִיטֹל	1. First rad. thinned to ' under the influence of atten. Pref. v. ; 2. i + y contract to î.
פ"י	יִיטֹל		יִיטֹל	Rare.

b) Stem vowel *ä*—CONTINUED.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ"ן	יִנְטַל		יִטַּל	
ע"ו	יִקוֹל	יִקַּל יִקֵּל	יִקוֹל	1. ו rejected with an a-vowel; 2. st. v. lengthened and obscured; 3. בּוֹא is the only common ע"ו verb with this st. v.
ע"ע	יִקְטַט	יִקַּט	יִקַּט	A few Intransitives, st. v. <i>ä</i> , atten. the pref. v. and heighten it in the open syllable.
ל"א	יִקְטֹא		יִקְטֹא	1. א primarily a gutt., hence it takes <i>ä</i> as st. v.; 2. final א always silent, hence <i>ä</i> heightened in open syllable.
ל"י [ל"ה]	יִקְטִי	יִקְטִי	יִקְטִה	1. St. v. contracts with 3d rad. St. v. therefore naturally long. 2. 3d rad. dropped when final. 3. ה ending of all ל"ה Ipfs. 3d m. sg. 4. ה appears to take the place of a 3d rad. in this class.

c) Stem vowel *ÿ*.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
[Strong]	יִקְטַל		יִקְטַל	No strong verb of this form occurs.
פ"ן	יִנְטַל		יִטַּל	יִתַּן from נתן is the only example of this form.
פ"א	יִאֲטַל	יִאֲטַל	יִאֲטַל	1. For pref. v. see b) above; 2. st. v. height.; 3. this class has st. v. <i>ä</i> or <i>ÿ</i> interchangeably.
פ"ו	יִוְטַל	יִוְטַל יִטַּל	יִטַּל	1. Atten.; 2. rejection of ו; 3. heightening of both vowels.
ע"י	יִקִּיל	יִקִּיל	יִקִּיל	1. y + i contract to <i>ÿ</i> ; 2. pref. v. height. in open syllable.

2. Inflection of Forms Which Deviate from the Strong Verb.

a) ל"א.

Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
תִּקְטֹלִי		תִּקְטֹלִי	1. Before vowel endings ל"א is treated as a consonant.
תִּקְטֹאִי		תִּקְטֹאִי	
תִּקְטֹלְנָה		תִּקְטֹלְנָה	2. ל"א silent before consonantal endings (cf. Pf.); 3. st. v. height. to ֶ (é).
תִּקְטֹאנָה		תִּקְטֹאנָה	

b) ל"ה [ל"ה].

תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	1. Before all vowel endings 3d rad. and st. v. dropped .
תִּקְטִינָה		תִּקְטִינָה	2. St. v. and 3d rad. contract before all consonantal endings; 3. in all Ipfs. and Imvs. יִ becomes יִ (nat. long sēghôl).

c) ע"ו.

תִּקְוִי	תִּקְוִי	תִּקְוִי	1. Before vowel endings, the nat. long st. v. is retained and accented . (cf. Pf.).
תִּקְוִלְנָה	תִּקְוִלְנָה	תִּקְוִלְנָה	2. Before cons. endings יִ (nat. long) is inserted ; 3. accent being thus removed, pref. v. is volat. ; 4. the same treatment holds for ע"ו verbs except that the st. v. is יִ.

d) ע"ע.

תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	1. 2nd and 3d rads. contract; 2. the retracted st. v. height. and accented.
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	3. Before cons. endings the st. v. is retained short in a sharpened syl.; 4. יִ is inserted before cons. endings to exhibit the doubling of preceding rad.; 5. the pref. v. in consequence volat.
Observation.—In the preceding 4 classes a sēghôl appears before the cons. ending נָה, this is nat. long (יִ), except in ל"א, where it is tone long.			

III. THE IMPERATIVE COMPARED WITH THE IMPERFECT.

I. Uninflected Forms.

a) Stem vowel ŭ.

Class.	Imperfect.	Imperative	Notes.
Strong	תִּקְטֹל	קְטֹל	
פ' gutt.	תִּעְטֹל	עְטֹל	
פ"ן	תִּטֹּל	נִטֹּל	
ע"ו	תִּקְוֹל	קֹוֹל	Contraction.
ע"ע	תִּקְטֹ	קֹט	St. v. retracted and heightened.

b) Stem vowel ä.

Class.	Imperfect.	Imperative	Notes.
Strong	תִּקְטַל	קְטַל	
פ' gutt.	תִּעְטַל	עְטַל	
ע' gutt.	תִּקְאֵל	קְאֵל	
ל' gutt.	תִּקְטַח	קְטַח	
פ"ו	תִּיטַל	יְטַל	
ל"א	תִּקְטֵא	קְטֵא	
פ"א	תִּאטַל	אְטַל	The Impv. of this class deviates from the rule in having the st. v. ō.
פ"ן	תִּטַּל	טַל	נ dropped in Impv. when the st. v. is ä.
ל"י	תִּקְטֶה	קְטֶה	1. Original form קְטִי; 2. a + y contract to ê; 3. י dropped when final; 4. all Impvs. ל"י have this ending.

c) Stem vowel ĩ.

Class.	Imperfect.	Imperative	Notes.
פ"ן	תִּטֵּל	טֵל	1st rad. rejected , cf. form with st. v. ä. Form in actual use is תִּין, from נִתֵּן.
פ"ו	תִּיטֵל	טֵל	1st rad. rejected in Impf., Impv., Inf. cst.
ע"י	תִּקְיֵל	קֵל	Original form קִיל; y + i = ĩ.

2. Inflection of Weak Forms.

ע"ו	ע"י	ע"ע	ל"א	ל"י	Notes.
קול	קיל	קט	קטא	קטה	The laws for inflection of the Imv. are identical with those for the Impf.,
קולי	קילי	קטי	קטאי	קטי	
קולו	קילו	קטו	קטאו	קטו	Except in ע"ו, where a tone-long vowel appears before נה.
קלנה	Wanting	קטינה	קטאנה	קטינה	

IV. INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

I. Analogues of Strong Forms.

Class.	<i>Infinitive const., st. v. ū.</i>		<i>Infinitive absolute.</i>		<i>Participles.</i>	
	Original form.	Form in use.	Original form.	Form in use.	Active.	Passive.
Strong	קטל	קטל	קטל	קטול	קוטל	קטול
פ' gutt.	עטל	עטל	עטל	עטול	עוטל	עטול
ע' gutt.	קאל	קאל	קאל	קאול	קואל	קאול
ל' gutt.	קטח	קטח	קטח	קטוח	קוטח	קטוח
פ"א	אטל	אטל	אטל	אטול	אוטל	אטול
פ"ו	וטל	יטל	וטל	יטול	יוטל	יטול
פ"י	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	Wanting	יוטל	Wanting
פ"ן	נטל	נטל	נטל	נטול	נוטל	נטול
ע"י	קול	קול	קול	קול	קל	קול
ע"ע	קטט	קט	קטט	קטוט	קוטט	קטוט
ל"א	קטא	קטא	קטא	קטוא	קוטא	קטוא
ל"י			קטי	קטה	קוטה	קטוי

2. Infinitive Construct, Stem Vowel *ä*.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פֿ"ן	נַטַל	טַלְתִּי טַל	טַלְתִּי	1. When st. v. is <i>ä</i> , נ is dropped ; 2. fem. ending ת added; 3. the resultant form, treated like a segholate.
פֿ"ו	וַטַל	טַלְתִּי טַל	טַלְתִּי	Cf. preceding; ו is dropped in Impf., Inv. and Inf. est. of this class.
לִ"י	קָטִי	קָטַתִּי קָט	קָטַתִּי	1. י dropped ; 2. <i>ä</i> lengthened in compensation; 3. fem. ending ת added; 4. â obscured to ô.

3. Infinitive Construct, Stem Vowel *i*.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פֿ"ן	נָתַן	נָתַתִּי נָתַן	נָתַתִּי	1. נ dropped ; 2. fem. ending added; 3. final נ assimilated (cf. נָתַתּוּ, "his giving").
עִ"י	קִיל		קִיל	i + y = î.

V. THE HĪPH'IL PERFECT.

1. Third Masculine Singular.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong.	הִקָּטַל	הִקָּטַל	הִקָּטַל	1. Atten.; 2. anomalous length.
פֿ" gutt.	הִעָּטַל	הִעָּטַל	הִעָּטַל	1. <i>i</i> deflected to <i>ë</i> under influence of guttural; 2. compound S ^e wâ for the same reason.
עִ" gutt.	הִקָּאֵל		הִקָּאֵל	
לִ" gutt.	הִקָּטַח		הִקָּטַח	Observe the paṭṭaḥ furtive.
פֿ"ו	הִוָּטַל	הִוָּטַל	הִוָּטַל	Preform. v. contracts with 1st rad. throughout Hi.
פֿ"י	הִיָּטַל	הִיָּטַל	הִיָּטַל	Cf. preceding.
פֿ"ן	הִנָּטַל	הִנָּטַל	הִנָּטַל	נ assimilated.
פֿ"א	הִקָּטָא	הִקָּטָא	הִקָּטָא	
לִ"י	הִקָּטִי	הִקָּטִי	הִקָּטִי	All perfects לִ"י end in ה.

I. Third Masculine Singular--Continued.

Class.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע"ו	הִקְוֹל	הִקְוִל, הִקְיֹל	הִקְיֹל	1. Both vowels attenuated; 2. ו thinned to י; 3. i + y = i; 4. preform. v. heightened in open syllable.
ע"ע	הִקְטַט	הִקְטִי, הִקְטִי	הִקְטִי	1. Attenuation; 2. contraction of radicals; 3. retraction of stem vowel; 4. heightening of both vowels. Observe, 1st, that the st. v. of ע"ע Hi. is treated regularly, atten. and heightened , not lengthened. Observe, 2d, that the י- of ע"ו Hi., which is regular for that class of verbs, has crept, by analogy, into all other Hi. forms except those of ע"ע.

2. Inflection of Weak Forms.

a) ל"א.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
3d f. sg.	הִקְטַלְתְּ הִקְטַאֲתְּ		הִקְטַלְתְּ הִקְטַאֲתְּ	Before all vowel endings א is a consonant.
2d m. sg.	הִקְטַלְתָּ הִקְטַאֲתָּ		הִקְטַלְתָּ הִקְטַאֲתָּ	Before conson. endings the st. v. is atten. and height. to א; probably after the analogy of ל"י.

b) ל"י.

3d f. sg.	הִקְטַיְתְּ	הִקְטַיְתְּ הִקְטַתְּ	הִקְטַתְּ	1. All perfects 3d f. sg. end in תְּ, cf. Qāl.
2d m. sg.	הִקְטַיְתָּ	הִקְטַיְתָּ הִקְטַתָּ	הִקְטַתָּ	2. Before conson. endings the st. v. and 3d rad. contract to י, cf. Qāl.

c) ע"ע.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
3d f. sg.	הִקְטַטְתְּ	הִקְטַטַּתְּ	הִקְטָה	1. Contraction of radicals; 2. retraction of st. v.; 3. height.; 4. st. v. accented.
2d m. sg.	הִקְטַטְתָּ	הִקְטַטְתָּ	הִקְטֹתָ	5. ם (ô) inserted before conson. end. to exhibit the doubling of the radical (cf Qāl).

d) ע"ו.

3d f. sg.	הִקְוַלְתְּ	הִקְוַלְתָּ	הִקְוָה	1. Before vowel endings, st. v. is nat. long and accented (cf. Qāl).
2d m. sg.	הִקְוַלְתָּ	הִקְוַלְתָּ הִקְוַלְתָּ	הִקְוֹתָ	2. ם (ô) inserted before consonantal endings in Hi. (and Ni.), cf. ם before ןה in Qāl Ipf.; 3. in consequence of the change of accent the Pref. v. is volatilized; 4. this connecting vowel, ם in Pf., follows the analogy of ע"ע.

VI. THE HĪPH'ĪL IMPERFECT.

1. The Third Masculine Singular.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
Strong.	יִהְיֶה		יִהְיֶה	
פ' gutt.	יִהְיֶה		יִהְיֶה	
ע' gutt.	יִהְיֶה		יִהְיֶה	
ל' gutt.	יִהְיֶה		יִהְיֶה	
פ"ו	יִהְיֶה	יִהְיֶה	יִהְיֶה	Preform. v. and 1st rad. contract.
פ"י	יִהְיֶה	יִהְיֶה	יִהְיֶה	Cf. preceding; this class is rare.
פ"ן	יִהְיֶה		יִהְיֶה	Assimilation.

1. The Third Masculine Singular--Continued.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ל"א	יִהְיֶה		יִקְטִי	
ל"י	יִהְיֶה		יִקְטֶה	1. 3d rad. rejected when final; 2. st. v. changed to ה־ in all Ipfs.
ע"ע	יִהְיֶה	יִקְטֵט יִקֵּט	יִקֵּט	1. Attenuation of st. v.; 2. contraction of radicals; 3. retraction of st. v.; 4. heightening of both vowels.
ע"ו	יִהְיֶה	יִקְוֹל יִקִּיל	יִקִּיל	1. Attenuation of st. v.; 2. ן thinned to ן; 3. y + i = î. Observe that the Preform. v. is not attenuated in the Impf.

2. Inflection of Weak Forms.

a) ל"א.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
2d f. sg.	[תִּקְטְלִי]		[תִּקְטְלִי]	
	תִּקְטֵאִי	תִּקְטֵאִי	תִּקְטֵאִי	1. ך = consonant.
3d f. pl.	[תִּקְטְלָנָה]		[תִּקְטְלָנָה]	
	תִּקְטֵאָנָה		תִּקְטֵאָנָה	2. ך silent; 3. — heightened to ך (é) in open syllable.

b) ל"י.

2d f. sg.	תִּקְטִי		תִּקְטִי	1. St. v. and third radical rejected before vowel endings.
3d f. pl.	תִּקְטִינָה		תִּקְטִינָה	2. ן contracts to ן before consonantal endings of the Impf.

c) ע"ו.

2d f. sg.	תִּקְוִלִּי	תִּקְוִלִּי	תִּקְוִלִּי	1. Attenuation; 2. thinning; 3. contraction; 4. height.
3d f. pl.	תִּקְוִלָּנָה	תִּקְוִלָּנָה תִּקְוִלָּנָה	תִּקְוִלָּנָה	5. ן rejected before the heterogeneous vowel i; 6. i heightened to ē (cf. strong verb).

d) ע"ע.

Person.	Original form.	Intermediate steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
2d f. sg.	תִּקְטְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	1. Attenuation; 2. contraction of radicals; 3. heightening and accentuation of st. v.; 4. heightening of preform. v.
3d f. pl.	תִּקְטְטְנָה	תִּקְטְנָה	תִּקְטִינָה	5. י inserted before נָה; 6. st. v. short in sharpened, unaccented syllable; 7. preform. v. volatilized.

VII. GENERAL VIEW OF IMPERATIVES, INFINITIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Class.	Imperative	Infinitive abs.	Infinitive est.	Participle.	
Strong	הִקְטֵל	הִקְטֹל	הִקְטִיל	מִקְטִיל	
פ' gutt.	הִעְטֵל	הִעְטֹל	הִעְטִיל	מִעְטִיל	
ע' gutt.	הִקְאַל	הִקְאַל	הִקְאַיל	מִקְאַיל	
ל' gutt.	הִקְטַח	הִקְטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	מִקְטִיחַ	
פ"ן	הִטֵּל	הִטֹּל	הִטִּיל	מִטִּיל	
פ"ו	הוֹטֵל	הוֹטֹל	הוֹטִיל	מוֹטִיל	
פ"י	הִיטֵל	הִיטֹל	הִיטִיל	מִיטִיל	Rare.
ל"א	הִקְטֵא	הִקְטֹא	הִקְטִיא	מִקְטִיא	
ל"י	הִקְטֵה	הִקְטֹה	הִקְטִיה	מִקְטִיה	
ע"ו	הִקֵּל	הִקֹּל	הִקִּיל	מִקִּיל	The preform. v. atten. and height. in ptcp.
ע"ע	הִקְטֵ	הִקְטֹ	הִקְטִ	מִקְטֵ	St. v. atten. and heightened throughout this stem.

VIII. NOTEWORTHY FORMS IN OTHER STEMS.

i. Intensives.

a) Pī'el and Pū'āl.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע gutt.	קחל	קחל	D. f. implied in strong gutturals; hence the vowels the same as in the strong verb.
	קחל	קחל	
ע gutt.	קאל	קאל	א generally, and ך always, reject D. f., hence preceding vowel heightened.
	קאל	קאל	The above principles apply throughout Pī'el and Pū'āl.

b) Pô'el and Pôlêl.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע"ע	קטט	קוטט	Instead of doubling the 2d rad. the vowel of the 1st rad. is often lengthened to â and obscured to ô.
	קטקט	קטקט	The contracted stem is sometimes reduplicated, giving the so-called Pîlpêl form.
ע"ו	קולל	קולל	1. The 3d rad. is doubled; 2. a + w contract, or the ך may be rejected, ă lengthened and then obscured.

2. Nîph'al.

a) Perfect.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ gutt.	נעטל	נעטל	נעטל	Attenuation; deflection.
פ"ן	ננטל		נטל	Attenuation; assimilation.
פ"ו	נוטל		נוטל	Contraction.
ע"ו	נקול	נקל	נקול	1. ך rejected with heterogeneous a-vowel; 2. ă lengthened to â and then obscured; 3. preform. v. heightened; 4. st. v. accented before vowel endings; 5. ך inserted before conson. endings.

a) *Perfect*—CONTINUED.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
ע"ע	נִקְטַט	נִקַּט	נִקַּט	1. Contraction ; 2. retraction of vowel ; 3. height. of preform. v. ; 4. st. v. accented before vowel endings ; 5. ך inserted before conson. endings ; 6. in consequence, preform. v. volatilized.

b) *Imperfect*.

Class.	Original form.	Intermed. steps.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ' gutt.	יִנְעַטל	יִעַטל	יִעַטל	1. D. f. rejected from all פ' gutt. verbs in Nīph'āl, hence preform. v. height.
פ"ן	יִנְטַל		יִנְטַל	The <i>preformative</i> נ assimilated.
פ"ו	יִנוַטל		יִנוַטל	ו retains its consonantal force.
ע"ו	יִנְקוּל	יִקוּל יִקַּל	יִקוּל	ו rejected when it would stand with an a-vowel.
ע"ע	יִנְקַטט	יִקַּטט	יִקַּטט	י inserted before נה in 2d and 3d f. pl.

3. Hōph'āl.

Class.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
פ' gutt.	הִעַטַל	הִעַטַל	1. ũ deflected to ö ; 2. compound S'wâ on account of guttural ; 3. u-class S'wâ on account of preceding vowel.
פ"ן	הִנְטַל	הִטַל	The original preform. v. retained in a sharpened syllable.
פ"ו	הִוַטַל	הִוַטַל	u + w always contract to û.
ע"ו	הִקוּל	הִוקַל	1. ũ lengthened in the open syllable formed by dropping the middle radical ; 2. the laws for inflection the same as in strong verb.
ע"ע	הִקַטַט	הִוקַטט	1. ũ lengthened as in ע"ו ; 2. in all probability, û appears in these two classes from the analogy of פ"ן.

IX. THE INFLECTION OF ע"ו VERBS.

1. The Perfect Tense.

a) The third masculine singular.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qal	קָוַל	קָלַ	1. ן does not appear as a consonant; a) it is rejected in Q. Ni. and Ho.; b) it is thinned in Hi., and contracts with st. v.; 2. a few verbs are found with the st. v. י or ו in Q.
	קֹוַל	קֹלַ	
	קֻוַל	קֻלַ	
Ni.	נִקְוַל	נִקְוַל	3. In Ni. the st. v. is lengthened and obscured.
		נִקְוַל	4. Dag. f. is sometimes found in the first rad. of Ni. and Hi., and a short vowel under the preformative. These are formed after the analogy of the Aramaic.
Hi.	הִקְוַל	הִקְוַל	5. In Ho. the preform. v. is lengthened after the analogy of פ"ו.
		הִקְוַל	
Ho.	הֻקְוַל	הֻקְוַל	

b) Treatment with consonantal endings.

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
לָהּ	קַ			הֻקַּ	1. In Qāl. and Ho. the endings are attached directly to the contracted stem ; 2. the st. v. is ä, as in the strong verb.
לָהּ					
לָהִי					
לָהֶם					
לָהֶן					
לָנוּ	קַ				3. A connecting vowel is inserted before consonantal endings in Ni. and Hi. ; 4. this connecting vowel takes the accent, except in 2d m. and f. plu., hence, the preform. v. is volatilized ; 5. Ni. forms with consonantal endings, are very rare ; two or three forms, like נִקְוַלֹּתִי , occur.
לָוֶה					
לָוֶה					
לָוֶהִי					
לָוֶהֶם					
לָוֶהֶן	קַ	נִקְוַ	הִקְוַ		
לָוֶהֶן					

c) *Treatment with vowel endings.*

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
לָהּ לוֹ	{ קַלְ	נִקְלְ	הִקְלְ	הֻקְלְ	1. The st. v. is retained naturally long and accented, 2. except in Ho., where the short st. v. is volat. as in the strong verb.

2. **The Imperfect.**a) *Forms without ending.*

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qāl	יִקְלְ	{ יִקְלְ יִקְלְ	1. ך does not appear as a consonant; a) it contracts with ũ in most Q. Ipfs.; b) it is rejected in the jussive and forms with wāw consecutive; c) it is rejected in some Q. Ipfs., where the st. v. is ă, and in Ni. and Ho. Ipfs.; d) it is thinned to ' in Hi., and contracts with attenuated st. v.
Ni.	יִנְקְלְ	יִקְלְ	2. The preform. v. is retained short in some cases by doubling the first rad.
Hi.	יִהְקְלְ	{ יִקְלְ יִקְלְ	3. The preform. v. follows the analogy of פִּי in Ho.
Ho.	יִהְקְלְ	יִקְלְ	

b) *The consonantal ending.*

Ending	Qal.	Hi.	Notes.
לִינָה	תִּקְוְ		1. A connecting ך inserted after the analogy of לִי and עֵי.
לָנָה		תִּקְוְ	2. The consonantal endings are attached directly to the stem in Hi.; 3. Ni. and Ho. forms not found.

c) *The vowel endings.*

Ending	Qāl.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
לִי לוֹ	{ תִּ קְוְ	{ תִ קְוְ	{ תִ קְוְ	{ תִ קְוְ	1. Before vowel endings the st. v. is naturally long and accented, 2. except in Ho., where it is volatilized.

3. The Imperatives.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qāl	קֹל	קול	1. The st. v. of the Imperfect and Imperative is identical in Q. and Ni.; 2. before נָה in the Q. Impv. the st. v. becomes ō.
Ni.	הִנְקֹל	הקול	
Hi.	הִקֹּל	הקל	3. In Hi. the st. v. is the same as in the jussive Impf. (cf. the strong verb).

4. The Infinitive Absolute.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qāl	קֹל	קול	1. The st. v. is ô, obscured from â;
Ni.	הִנְקֹל	הקול	
Hi.	הִקֹּל	הקל	2. But in Hi. we find ē heightened from the attenuated ĩ.

5. The Infinitive Construct.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qāl	קֹל	קול	The st. v. of the Imperfect and Infinitive construct is identical.
Ni.	הִנְקֹל	הקול	
Hi.	הִקֹּל	הקל	
Ho.	הִקֹּל	היקל	

6. The Participles.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qāl	{ קֹל	קל	1. The st. v. of the Q. participle active and the perfect is identical.
	{ קוּל	קול	
	נִקֹּל	נקול	
Hi.	מִקֹּל	מקיל	2. In Hi. the preform. v. is attenuated to ĩ and then heightened.
Ho.	מִקֹּל	מיקל	

X. THE INFLECTION OF עַי VERBS.

1. The Perfect.

a) The third masculine singular.

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qāl	קָטַט	קַט	1. The second and third radicals regularly contract and the st. v. is drawn back.
	[קָטַט]	[קַט]	

a) *The third masculine singular—CONTINUED.*

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Ni.	נִקְטַט	נִקַּט	2. Preform. v. height. in open syllable.
		נִקְטַ	3. Forms with st. v. ē and ō are occasionally found.
		נִקְט	
Hi.	הִקְטַט	הִקַּט	4. The st. v. in Hi. is heightened , a treatment which is regular, as contrasted with the strong verb; 5. the st. v. ă sometimes occurs.
Ho.	הִקְטַט	הִקְטַט	6. Preform. v. lengthened in the open syllable.

b) *Treatment with consonantal endings.*

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טוֹת	קַט	נִקַּט	הִקַּט	הִקְטַט	1. A connecting vowel ô, obscured from â, is inserted before consonantal endings to exhibit the doubling of the radical; 2. the tone-long preform. v. volat. by this change of accent.
טוֹת					
טוֹתִי					
טוֹתֶם					
טוֹתָן					
טוֹנוֹ					

c) *Treatment with vowel endings.*

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טֵה	קַט	נִקַּט	הִקַּט	הִקְטַט	The st. v. retained and accented.
טוֹ					

2. **The Imperfect.**a) *Forms without endings.*

Stem.	Original form.	Form in use.	Notes.
Qal	יִקְטַט	יִקַּט	1. Forms which double the first radical usually omit the doubling of the second radical before the endings.
		יִקַּט	
Ni.	יִנְקַטַט	יִנְקַט	2. Intransitives (st. v. ă) attenuate and heighten the preform. v.
		יִנְקַט	
Hi.	יִהֲקַטַט	יִהֲקַט	
		יִהֲקַט	
Ho.	יִהֲקַטַט	יִהֲקַט	
		יִהֲקַט	

b) *The consonantal ending.*

Ending.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִינָה	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	1. The accent passes to the connecting vowel; 2. tone-long preform. v. volatilized; 3. tone long st. v. shortened.

c) *The vowel endings.*

Endings.	Qal.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִי טו	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	1. The st. v. accented before vowel endings.

X. THE INFLECTION OF ל"י VERBS.

I. The Perfect.

a) *Third masculine singular.*

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טָה	קָ	קָט	קָט	הִתְקַט	נָקָ	הִקָּ	הִקָּ	The original final י or ו is dropped and the st. v. heightened.

b) *Forms with consonantal endings.*

End'gs	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
יָת								
יָת								
יָתִי	קָט	קָט	קָט	הִתְקַט	נָקַט	הִקָּט	הִקָּט	יָ is often thinned to יָ.
יָתִם								
יָתָן								
יָנוּ								

c) *Forms with vowel endings.*

End'gs	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
תָּה יָ	קָט	קָט	קָט	הִתְקַט	נָקַט	הִקָּט	הִקָּט	Third rad. dropped with st. v. before vowel endings.

d) *Forms with consonantal endings.*

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טִינָה	תִּקַּ	תִּקַּט	תִּקַּט	תִּתְקַט	תִּקַּ	תִּקַּ	תִּקַּ	יִ- contracts to יִ-.

3. The Imperatives.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Notes.
טֵה	קֵ	קֵט	הִתְקַט	הִקַּ	הִקַּ	יִ- contracts to יִ- (ê).

4. The Construct Infinitives.

Ending	Qal.	Pi.	Pu.	Hith.	Ni.	Hi.	Ho.	Notes.
טוֹת	קַ	קַט	קַט	הִתְקַט	הִקַּ	הִקַּ	הִקַּ	יִ comes from the obscuration of long <i>a</i> .

5. Infinitive Absolute and Participles.

a) The Infinitive absolute of this class is identical with that of the strong verb, e. g., קִטָּה. The st. v. is naturally long, but generally defectively written.

b) The st. v. of the participles is identical with that of the Imperfect, viz., הִקַּ.



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